



## Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact [support@jstor.org](mailto:support@jstor.org).

*Handwörterbuch der Staatswissenschaften.* Herausgegeben von Dr. J. CONRAD, Dr. L. ELSTER, Dr. N. LEXIS, Dr. EDG. LOENING. Erste Lieferung. Jena, Gustav Fischer, 1889. — Royal-8vo, 160 pp.

Again the German scientists are to the front with a comprehensive economic work. Not content with Schönberg's *Handbuch der politischen Oekonomie*, which consisted of lengthy essays on a few chief divisions of economic inquiry, they now present us with a detailed dictionary or cyclopædia, which seeks to find a place for every important fact, work or writer. The work, however, is not what it appears to be. It is called a "cyclopædia of the political sciences." This is a misnomer, for vast sections of political science — political philosophy, constitutional law, administrative law, international law — are wholly excluded. What the work deals with is simply economic science, or social economics in the wider sense. To call such a production a cyclopædia of the political sciences is misleading and inadmissible. The editors state in the preface that they have chosen the title simply for the sake of conciseness and convenience, and that they wish to avoid all controversy. But a desire for convenient brevity does not legitimize unscientific nomenclature.

The cyclopædia is edited by well-known professors at Halle, Göttingen and Breslau, who have succeeded in procuring the assistance as contributors of most of the German economists, and a few additional writers from Belgium, Holland, Italy and America — the latter without exception former students of Professor Conrad. In their announcement the editors state that special stress is to be laid on the practical utility of the articles, on the wealth of bibliographical detail, and on the wide survey of international conditions. In the first instalment these promises seem to be kept fairly well. But it must be remembered that it is a German work and intended primarily for the German public. We must hence not be surprised to learn that sixteen pages are devoted to a discussion of the German law of joint-stock companies, and less than ten to the eight other principal states; or that the discussion of clearing houses (*Abrechnungsstellen*) is confined to the German states.

The two leading subjects in the first instalment are agriculture (agricultural systems and statistics), pages 22–77, and joint-stock companies, pages 85–160; both treated as fully as the space allows. The projected size of the cyclopædia is almost appalling. There are to be from 30 to 35 parts of 160 pages each; *i.e.*, from 4800 to 5600 immense double columned pages, the whole to be completed in three years. It is clear from the present instalment that it will be a work of great value to the student and indispensable to every reference library.

E. R. A. S.